FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been empowered by Patrick Dailey, to collect all debts due him, and to grant discharges for the same, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Dailey, to call and pay the same, otherwise he will be constrained to enforce payment by legal process. The subscriber may be found during business hours, at the Office of Doctor Jordan, on Green street.

A. W. HORTON.

June 17, 1835. 42 6w.

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been empowered to collect all the debts due the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, anterior to the 14th February last, and to grant acquittances for the same, hereby request all persons so indebted, to pay the same, or payment will be enforced by legal process, as no further indulgence can be extended.—And all persons having claims against the said Company, due previous to the above date, are requested to present them for adjustment.

A. W. HORTON.
JAMES HART.

June 17, 1835. 42 6w.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D. 1835.

IT is Ordered by the Court, that Wednesday shall hereafter be set apart for the trial of all cases on the State Docket, instead of Thursday, and that the Order heretofore passed requiring Justices of the Peace to recognise witnesses in State cases to appear on Tuesday, be rescinded, and they are hereby required to recognise such witnesses to appear on the first day of the Court.

Ordered, That the Clerk publish the above regulation in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, until the next term of this Court, and also advertise the same at the Court House door, and other public places in the County.

(Copy from the Minutes.)

Test, ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clerk.*

Stop the Thief!

$200 DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension of RICE P. MATTHIS, of Sampson County, N. C. and for his delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson County, or confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that he can be brought to justice. Said MATTHIS was arrested on a charge of conspiracy, and on an accusation of aiding and assisting a negro Slave out of the State, with free papers, and made his escape from the Deputy Sheriff of Sampson County on the 12th inst. He is about 6 feet high—hair auburn; beard of a yellowish color, reddish face; speaks tolerably quick; will weigh about 200 lbs. and is about 25 or 26 years old.

A. B. CHESSNUTT, *Dep. Shff.*
JAMES O'NEAL, *Prosecutor.*

June 17, 1835. 21 6t

Irving's 2d Volume.

ABBOTTSFORD and NEWSTEAD ABBEY, by Washington Irving; Japhet in search of a Father; Ross's 2d Voyage in search of a North West Passage; Penny Magazine, 3 vols; Peale's Graphics; Passion Week, by Bishop Andrews; Dewey on Revivals; Smith's Key to Revelations; Butterfit's History of the U. S.; Chitty's Practice; &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 22, 1835.

Dr. F. J. CUTLER

HAS taken the Store one door North of Messrs. J. Huske & Son, Green Street, where, or at the Lafayette Hotel, he may be found unless professionally engaged.

☞ Calls from the Country will be promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1835. 40-5w

Pittsborough Academy.

THE FALL SESSION will commence on the 7th August, and end on the 19th December. Tuition, (Classical) $15,—(English) $10 a session, in advance.

Pittsborough is resorted to in the Summer season, by many Lowlanders, for its health. Board, $8 and $9 a month.

JOHN A. BINGHAM.

June 2, 1835. 40 4w

NOTICE.

I am authorised by the Heirs at Law of Wm. B. Grove, deceased, to sell that valuable tract of LAND, containing ten to eleven hundred acres, a little below Rockfish Mills, lying mostly in the Big Swamp, and thought to be of the best Swamp Lands. Any person wishing to purchase can see for themselves if they will call on me.

JONATHAN EVANS.

June 4th, 1835. 40 5w

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of Guy Rivers; Valerius, a Roman Story; The Bashful Irishman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck; History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen; Roderick Random; Language of Flowers; Last Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents,) Life of J. Brainerd Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's Digest, &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 19

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

New, Cheap and Desirable GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, *Crockery Ware & Groceries,*

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Chally ette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Mushn Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black lace Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambries,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols, HATS and SHOES, STOCKS and COLLARS, *Shell Combs* of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Shingles wanted.

5000 CYPRESS SHINGLES are wanted, for which the cash will be paid on delivery, for information apply at the Store of

JOHN C. LATTA.

June 9, 1835. 40 tf

STATE CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Thursday, June 11.

The Convention having resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Judge Daniel in the Chair, on the resolution relative to Borough representation—on the amendment, moved by Dr. Smith to abolish it in *toto*, and on the amendment to the amendment, moved by Gen. Dockery, to except the towns of Fayetteville, Newbern and Wilmington, after the gentlemen whose remarks have already been published, had delivered their views—

Mr. McQUEEN said, like the gentleman from Rowan, (Mr. Fisher,) he came here disposed to exclude borough members, and the determination was strengthened by a belief that those who sent him here entertained similar views. But we should beware of the indiscriminate application of any general principle. He had been convinced, since yesterday, of the danger of precipitancy and the necessity of deliberation in so momentous a work as now engaged their attention. It was not a thing to be done to-day and undone to-morrow, but would last through all time and entail its consequences on posterity. After the most solemn reflection, he had come to the determination to vote for the reservation of borough representation in part. He did not know how it might affect him at home—that was a small matter, compared with his convictions of duty. But he knew that his constituents had liberality enough to sustain him in any course he might pursue, from a desire to advance the common welfare of the country. They did not wish him to stand with his hands and feet bound and see any great interest sacrificed.

The gentleman from Wake, (Judge Seawell) for whose talents he had the highest possible respect, had stated that the gentlemen representing counties, in which these boroughs are situated, were in favor of abolishing the right. Had he reflected for a moment, the tones of eloquence which have thrilled our hearts on this floor, would have convinced him such was not the fact. Salisbury and Hillsborough had magnanimously surrendered their claims, because the interests of the State demanded it; but in Fayetteville, in Newbern, in Wilmington, the case was essentially different. They had a distinct and important interest which required to be watched with a guardian eye.—Their claim to representation on this score, is strengthened by the large amount of taxes they pay and the number of their voters. It is a principle of our government, to establish which our fathers bled and died, that taxation and representation should go together. In the organization of the Senate the landed interest will be protected, and the more popular branch will represent the personal property. Indeed, with the exception of the distinct interest which these boroughs have, there is no interest in the government which is overlooked.

Take the farming interest, and for no pursuit in life had he higher respect, and we find it, independent of the protection before alluded to, provided for in the very nature of our institutions.—Four-fifths of our voters are farmers and our Representatives are chosen in the same ratio. Look at the component elements of our Legislatures, and who does not perceive how effectually the farming interest is protected. This is not the only safeguard. There can be no danger of the passage of any law to injure this interest, and for an obvious reason; because every other interest is so linked with, and interested in it, that a principle of self preservation would forbid it.

Take another great interest—the Clergy—and you will find that they are abundantly provided for. No law can be passed to bear upon them oppressively, because a majority of the Legislature are always connected with some religious profession, and all were convinced that religion was the great source of happiness to the human race.

The medical profession too were provided for, for being justly considered as temporal guardians of the people, there was no danger that their interests would be endangered by legislation.

Take the profession of the law. In every Legislature, a large portion of the members are drawn from that class of persons, and he had never known lawyers to be accused of being blind to their own interests. Of course, no law could be passed to oppress them.

The Judiciary too, of which, sir, you are an honored member, was as well provided for as any other interest. Every member of the Legislature will be for rallying round it. Abortive efforts to reduce the salaries of the Judges show that the Legislature is impressed with the value of those tribunals to whom is confided the preservation of our lives and property, and will not molest them.

If then all these interests are provided for, why should not Commerce have its representative? Will we turn an ear as deaf as the grave, to the application which is now made, to admit it to be represented in the deliberative councils of the country? Commerce is called the twin associate of Agriculture, and the latter cannot receive its appropriate reward unless the former is protected. We should guard against precipitancy in this matter. Not only will our decision affect the opulent Merchant, but also the humble tradesman. Shall they be forgotten in arranging this matter? They are numerous and constitute an important part of the strength of our commercial towns, and it is due to them, that they should be provided for.

The gentleman from Orange, (Dr. Smith) had yesterday remarked that the system of borough representation was a remnant of the rotten boroughs of England. He hoped the old maxim, borrowed from the fountain of immortal truth, that no good thing cometh out of Nazareth, would not be applied to this matter. If there are still some of the boroughs entitled there to representation, let us also make the proposed exception. The *best* there are worse than the *worst* here. We have, it is true, occasional feuds and bickerings; but there any wealthy individual can secure the election of his man, it matters not whether he lives within an hundred miles of the borough which returns him. Is there any thing like this here? It may be right to exclude Halifax, Hillsboro', Salisbury, &c.—Why they were admitted, he did not know—but there were towns certainly entitled to the distinction—towns, whose interests required that they should be represented by individuals closely identified with them in sympathy and feeling.

But it is said the wants of these towns will be provided for by the county representation. He would say, if the representative of the county was a faithful organ of the interests of those who elected him, he would have county duties enough to perform, without being embarrassed with town interests. Besides, it was a fact not to be disguised, and he stated without disparagement to either party that there is an inherent jealousy existing between town and country. Why did such a prejudice exist in Orange county against the University of the State, located within its limits, evidence of which may be found in two repeated attempts made to coerce the Faculty and Students to bear arms and work on the roads.

He alluded to the claims of Fayetteville, the people of which, upon the broad grounds of political justice, were certainly entitled to be heard in the Legislature through their representative. He was informed by a gentleman on that floor, for whom he entertained the most unbounded respect, that at the last election in Fayetteville more than 400 votes were polled—that her citizens paid into the public coffers last year nearly $1000 tax—three times as much as some counties. If those who pay such a tax as this are not to be represented, what has become of the principles of political justice? Your Attorney General, sir, is paid a considerable sum for defending the interests of the State in the courts of Judicatory. Shall we refuse the petty sum that it would take to pay for the services of a representative, to protect the interests of a whole community? Even sir, the Universities of Europe have their representatives in Parliament. And why? Because they have *distinct interests*. That the system had evils, he admitted, but it was inseparable from the nature of our institutions. Even the sun dispensed its warmth and light as well upon the murderer as upon the honest farmer—upon the unjust, as well as the just. The Mariner's compass guided as well the pirate in his course, as the enterprizing seaman. Will the benefits to flow from extending this privilege, overbalance the evils? This sir, is the true question.

Gov. BRANCH could not see any good reason why, if the three boroughs alluded to, were retained, the whole should not be. He was willing to abolish the whole, but would not consent to any monopoly in the business. A great deal had been said about protecting the commerce of the Cape Fear and Neuse, but the rich trade of the Roanoke and Albemarle Sound had been overlooked. Was this equal and impartial justice? He believed that it would be a relief to the citizens of Halifax to be disfranchised, but did it follow that it would be correct to do so. The commerce of the Albemarle and Roanoke is most extensive. Shall we then neglect that interest and have a care only for the Cape Fear and Neuse? He hoped not.

Mr. WILSON, of Perquimons, said he was certain that every gentleman had come here disposed to legislate for the good of the whole, and not for any particular section, and their whole aim should be to produce a system of Constitutional law which should operate equally. With what semblance of justice, then, he would ask, was a member to be allowed to the towns of Fayetteville, Newbern and Wilmington, whilst Washington, Plymouth and Elizabeth City are to be debarred that privilege? Is it because they make a few more barrels of tar and turpentine? Is this the reason? How long before these smaller towns may outstrip the older ones in the career of onterprize? The commerce of Washington, he expected, was almost equal now to that of Newbern. We should examine well the localities of the country, and if we find thriving towns growing up, we should, in the exercise of a sound discretion, take care of them as well as older ones.

The gentleman from Halifax (Judge Daniel) had gone yesterday into the origin of this borough system, and shown satisfactorily to his mind, whence they derived their existence. The monkey was not the only imitative animal—men were equally so. Our forefathers scarcely touched this soil, before they began to exercise this imitative faculty. They brought the virtues as well as the defects of the Parent stock, and both were engrafted into our system. You have seen, sir, little Misses dressing their dolls and Boys switching their stick horses. Like them, in the exercise of imitative powers our fathers, to ape Great Britain with her Manchester, her Birmingham and her Liverpool, gave the right of representation to Halifax, to Edenton, to Hillsborough, &c.

If it be true that this right of representation is essential to the protection of their interests, why has not the fostering care of the Legislature for more than 50 years been able to preserve them from sinking into ruin? Halifax, sir, is gone—Edenton is going—and Newbern is not far behind. He denied that the prejudices between town and country existed to the extent which had been asserted, and as a proof of it cited the fact that there was hardly a town in the State, having a population of 500 persons, from which delegates had not been sent to this Convention. If there be any prejudice of this kind, the moment an occasion occurs which makes it the interest of the people to choose men of superior ability and information, that moment the prejudices vanish.

If it be true, that every interest should be represented, why not extend the right to the Mining interest—a pursuit which requires equally as much skill and capital to carry it on as the manufacture of tar and turpentine.

Another interest requiring much skill to manage it judiciously, was the Fishing interest. Ought this not to be protected as well as that which is confined to the sale of bacon, lard, whortleberries, &c. Suppose an East India trader were to visit Newbern, and go to the market and through the principal streets, and see in one place a bale of cotton and in another a flitch of bacon, and should be informed that these traders were a class of men, whose interest being a *distinct one*, required to be protected by representation—would he not *sneer* at us? Sir, the commerce of Newbern has decreased almost to nothing. When has an European vessel visited her shores? Not in a dozen years.

But, sir, it is said that there are mysteries about this trade and commerce which only mercantile gentlemen understand. Why then, sir, do they not send Merchants instead of Lawyers or Doctors? It was said important matters frequently came before the Legislature, in relation to these towns, which required the vigilant attention of these borough members. He was himself in the last Legislature, and he believed the only important subject which was canvassed, in which Wilmington was concerned, was a controversy about the appointment of a Justice of the Peace! And Newbern, sir, though like Wilmington well represented, brought no important matter before the Legislature but a petition about the inspection of wood!

He had no idea if Borough representation was abolished that our talented men would be laid upon the shelf. Not so, sir. The people are honest and discerning, and if their rights are about to be invaded any way, they will call forth their men of intelligence, whether living in town or country, and this Convention afforded a practical illustration of it.

Judge GASTON remarked, that when any question was asked in that House, and no answer was given to it, the individual being present from whom it is expected, silence might be construed into an acquiesence in its truth. The trade of Newbern, diminished as he admitted it to be, was not in so melancholy a state as had been depicted by the gentleman from Perquimons. When, he asks, was a vessel from a foreign port seen there? If the gentleman meant by foreign port, an European port, he must confess that the European trade of Newbern was gone, and that arrivals from thence were indeed 'like angels' visits few and far between." This was owing to the obstructions at the Bar, and to the circumstance of New York having become the great emporium of the importing as well as exporting trade. But if the gentleman meant West India vessels, he could scarcely visit Newbern, and no one would be more pleased than himself to see him there, without finding a foreign vessel.

While up, he would remark, that the gentleman from Wake (Judge Seawell) in speaking of his having been restrained from voting by conscientious scruples on the Convention Question, made a remark, which though probably, not intended, seemed to reflect on him—

Judge SEAWELL rose and disclaimed any such intention.

Judge GASTON was perfectly satisfied with this assurance; but, as what was said there went out to the public, he thought it becoming in him, holding the official station he did, to proceed with his explanation. The Act of Assembly under which they were convened, proposed certain amendments to the Constitution in relation to the Judiciary of North Carolina—three he believed. He felt however not the slightest delicacy in expressing his opinion upon any or all of them. Whatever interest he might feel as a citizen of North Carolina in the result of our deliberations, he could say that neither the honor nor the emoluments of any office could influence him to say *yes* or *no*, against the honest convictions of his mind.

Judge SEAWELL explained. He did not know until he took his seat that there were any provisions in the Act relative to Judges. What he meant by scruples, was, that being in a strange county, he did not feel authorised under a strict construction of the Act to vote.—He certainly had no allusion to any one.

Mr. TOOMER said, it was with much reluctance that he entered into this discussion; but the committee would excuse him, as the question is deeply interesting to the county which he had the honor to represent, and is vitally important to a portion of its inhabitants.—He had not expected the discussion at this period, and asked indulgence for the desultory manner in which a few remarks would be briefly submitted.

We derive (said Mr. T) many of our notions of law and of liberty, and many of our fundamental principles of Government, from that country whence our ancestors migrated. In the popular branch of the Legislative body of Great Britain, three distinct interests are separately represented. The *Commercial* interest by the borough members; the *Landed*, by the representatives of the Shires; and the *Literary*, by the members from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Commerce, Agriculture and Literature, have each its own representation to make known its wants, to protect its rights, and to prevent unjust embarrassment.

The great object of Government is to promote the happiness of man and to advance the prosperity of the country. Republican institutions must be grafted on the affections of the people. Justice must be the basis of every fundamental principle. If wrong be done to any portion of the community, the oppressed will not suffer in silence, complaints will be made, reproaches will be uttered, the feelings of the injured will be alienated, and public commotions may follow.

The framers of our existing Constitution knew that this State was especially Agricultural, and therefore gave that interest an exclusive representation in the Senate, and a numerous representation and overwhelming preponderance in the House of Commons. But they foresaw, that a prosperous Agriculture would build up towns and create Commerce; and they designated six towns to be represented in the House of Commons, one by each member. To this number they subsequently added one other town, by an ordinance passed in Convention, in the year 1788. The House of Commons is now composed of 130 members, representing Agriculture, elected by the counties, and seven members, representing Commerce, elected by 7 towns. The Senate is exclusively Agricultural, and the House of Commons having an Agricultural superiority, in the proportion of 130 to 7. In this attitude of public affairs, has the Agricultural any thing to apprehend from the Commercial interest, either in case of competition or collision? Whence, then, all this jealousy? Commerce is only armed with the power of making known her wants, and of supplicating the aid of the legislative councils of the country. Yet, this still small voice is to be hushed, and her representation, at one fell swoop, is to be swept from our halls of legislation. We ask not an increase of power: we are willing to submit to its curtailment, but deprecate its annihilation. Our jealous neighbors, possessing strength, and monopolising honor, answer our complaints in the spirit of Haman of old, and cry aloud, what doth all this greatness avail, "while Mordecai the Jew sitteth at the King's gate."

Our Commercial pretensions, said Mr. T. are ridiculed, and it is declared we have no commerce. Let this proscriptive denunciation be silenced, by referring to the Cotton, Tobacco, Flaxseed, Wheat and Flour purchased in Fayetteville for exportation; and by the Rice, Naval Stores and Lumber shipped from Wilmington.—He would not speak of Newbern, as others around him were better informed as to her trade. Look at the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, made to Congress at its last session; see there the tonnage owned by the merchants of Wilmington, the shipping which left that port within twelve months, and mark the duties arising from Commerce, received within the year, at the different ports of the State.

It is said, we have no right to regulate Commerce, or to legislate upon that subject; that the power has been delegated to Congress. It is true, that the Constitution of the United States gives the Congress power "to regulate Commerce with *foreign Nations*, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." But have we no internal trade? Do not steam boats and other craft navigate your Sounds and Bays? Do not steam boats ascend the Roanoke to Weldon, and other craft to Milton? Do not steam boats ascend the Cape Fear to Fayetteville, and other craft to Haywood? Is not the General Assembly frequently engaged in legislating upon the subjects of Pilotage, Inspection and Quarantine? How long is it, since your legislature had to act upon the subject of Bills of Exchange, and to regulate and prescribe the damages on protested Bills? Have you no Banking Companies in your Commercial towns? Have you no navigation Companies, to make canals, clear out streams, and remove obstructions from your rivers? Have you not Rail road companies incorporated, and two now in the full tide of experiment? Is not the spirit of internal improvement awakened, and is not our State pride aroused? What Patriot does not predict brighter prospects, and cherish anticipations of future greatness?

The principles of justice and of correct legislation inculcate the necessity of having every distinct interest in the community represented in the councils of the country. Although Agriculture and Commerce are, in theory, closely allied, yet, in practice, collisions occur, animosities are engendered; and they are arrayed against each other. It is true, that Agriculture, to be profitable, requires the aid of Commerce; and that by the success of the one, the other flourishes. But in the transactions of business, in the operations of trade, causes of suspicion arise, fraud is imputed, envy and hatred follow, and the buyer and seller assume the character of antagonists. Those who pursue Commerce are collected in the towns, and invest their capital in lots and improvements, and in goods, wares and merchandize; the Agriculturalists reside in the counties beyond the limits of the town, and are dispersed through a widely extended territory, and invest their capital in land and negroes. Whenever the Revenue bill is revised by the Legislature, it is clearly seen, that the interests of those two classes of society are separate and distinct. On these occasions, the members representing the counties, advocate the propriety of increasing the State tax, and of augmenting the rate of taxation on town lots. Notwithstanding the representation of the seven towns, their inhabitants now complain of the inequality of these taxes; they allege that the Store tax and the tax on town lots are not well proportioned to the tax on land, paid by the inhabitants of the counties. The present ratio of taxation is declared to be unjust and oppressive. If you abolish borough representation, the towns will be without any organ through which they can present their grievances, and make known their wrongs. We ask not, continued Mr. T. equality of representation; we contend not for the power of preventing usurpation and encroachment; we aspire only to the means of being heard, when our interests are brought into judgment.

It is supposed, that the members representing the counties in which the towns are situate, can represent the interests of the towns. But, here, are found separate classes, having distinct interests. They own different subjects of taxation; their pursuits are different; and they frequently come into collision with each other as vender and vendee. It is well known that this jealousy exists, and hostility is too commonly its offspring.—Legislative experience in this State fully establishes the fact. Believe not, that these feuds and dissentions grow out of a jealousy felt by the inhabitants of the country at the enjoyment of the right of representation possessed by these towns; they are the consequences of a difference of pursuits, of habits and interests in these two classes of society, and spring from the nature of man.—Think not, that the voice of your towns will be heard in your County elections, and will influence the representatives of the county; no, the excess of population in the county will stifle the voice of the town, and overwhelm its influence.

South Carolina, Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts, have, within a few years, revised their Constitutions and still reserve their borough representation. Let us not servilely imitate the actions of others: but let us derive benefit from their experience and wisdom. For himself, he was unwilling to depart from ancient usages, without urgent reasons.—Has not your borough representation hitherto, been of a character to add lustre to your legislative annals? Some of those who live, and now fill conspicuous places, it is our delight to honor. The memory of others who have been gathered to their fathers, is embalmed with tears of gratitude. One he would advert to, who gloriously fell on the field of his fame, nobly struggling in the service of his country.

He trusted that the prejudice created by the repetition of the odious term *Rotten Boroughs*, would have no influence on the decision of this question. The wheat may be separated from the chaff, although it be in the proportion of 2 grains to the bushel. Let those towns having distinct interests from the counties, and interests of sufficient importance to be protected, retain their representation. Fayetteville pays into the Treasury of the State a tax above $12,000, being levied on its stores and town lots, and has a population exceeding 3000; and the pursuits of its inhabitants are almost exclusively Commercial. The spirit of Reform which was first awakened in this country, and now illumines the Eastern Hemisphere, has produced the abolition of the representation of some of the rotten boroughs in England, but the representation of the Commercial towns and cities is still exhibiting its former usefulness and its pristine splendor.

Mr. KING moved that the Committee rise and report progress. Negatived.

The question on Mr. Dockery's amendment, (excepting Fayetteville, Newbern, and Wilmington,) was then put and decided in the negative.

The question recurring on the amendment offered by Dr. Smith, of Orange, to abolish borough Representation entirely, Mr. Morehead called for a division of the question. It was first taken on striking out and decided in the negative.

Mr. McDiarmid moved an adjournment. Negatived.

Mr. Gaston of Hyde moved to amend the amendment by excepting from its operation Newbern, Wilmington and Edenton. The Committee refused to amend by a vote of 103 to 23

Mr. Hogan now moved a reference of the Resolution and amendment to the Committee of 26 appointed on the subject of the basis of Representation. The motion prevailed, and the Committee rose and reported and the Convention adjourned about 4 o'clock.

Friday, June 12.

The Convention having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the resolution in relation to the suffrage of free persons of color.

Judge DANIEL moved a resolution to extend the right of voting for members of the House of Commons to free persons of color possessed of a freehold worth $250. He said this proposition was not meant to have an effect on persons qualified to vote for Senators. The qualification proposing to authorize free persons of color to vote was intended as an incentive to this class of persons to use exertions to raise themselves in the public estimation.—A white man who pays no tax cannot vote, neither ought a colored man who pays no tax. He was willing to leave the door open to all colored men of good character, and industrious habits, as such would find no difficulty in obtaining the necessary qualification. Judge D. observed there were three classes of persons in our community, viz. free white persons, free persons of color and slaves. Even the latter is protected by laws from injury, from all except his master, and such as may act under his authority, and any other person using violence towards a slave, may be indicted and is answerable to his owner in damages. Free persons of color are secured from injury by any one, having the same remedies for redress as the white man. They cannot indeed be witnesses against a white man.—It is true that many of this class are worthless in character, and to persons of this description, he would deny the right of voting.

Judge D thought it would be good policy to adopt such a course as would have a tendency to conciliate the most respectable portion of the colored population, and thereby give them a standing distinct from the slave population, and afford them an opportunity of some intercourse with the whites.

The Judge stated, that during our Revolutionary War, a number of free persons of color rendered effectual service in the ranks of the army. He also spoke of measures lately taken by the British in liberating their slaves in the West Indies, and of the probability that the French would follow their example. He noticed also the proximity of our South Western States to those Islands; and spoke of the policy of cultivating a good understanding with the most respectable portion of our free persons of color, who might be very serviceable to us, in case of any combination for evil purposes amongst their brethren in bondage.

Judge D. said, that the Resolution which he had offered, was nearly a copy of one entered into by the New York Convention, and hoped it would be agreed to.

Mr. EDWARDS was glad the learned gentleman from Halifax had turned his attention to this subject. It was one upon which he felt some difficulty. An article in the bill of rights says, "that the people of this State ought not to be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves or their Representatives in General Assembly, freely given." If this article bears upon our colored freemen, equally with the whites, it would appear wrong, while we continue to tax them, to deny them a vote for members of Assembly. He should be glad of more light on this subject. He said there were many free men of color who paid taxes besides those who are freeholders. Ought not they to be represented in the Legislature also?

Judge DANIEL replied, that the bill of rights did not apply to men of color. It embraced only free white men. The Legislature had a right to tax any species of property. He was in favor of allowing the colored men of some property and standing to vote for members; for, from an observance of their conduct for thirty years past, he could say, that they uniformly voted for men to represent them of the best character and talents.

The President (Mr. MACON) acknowledged the subject was attended with difficulty. Perhaps he went further in his opinions in relation to it than other gentlemen. He would say, that free persons of color never were considered as citizens, and no one has a right to vote but a citizen. The revolution in this country was made by British subjects. Many aliens and some free negroes entered into the service like other persons, who were and subjects. The Crown cannot make subjects. It can make what

are called denizens. No one can say that a colored man was ever naturalized, or called upon to take the oath of allegiance. They have been employed to fight, but were never made citizens—they made no part of the political family; the negroes were originally imported in the way of trade like other merchandize.

The President said, he did not approve of the land qualification for voters. Suppose two respectable neighbours had each a son; that one of them had 50 acres of land, perhaps not worth more than 25 cents an acre, and the other had no land, but was a good blacksmith or shoemaker, and his standing in society irreproachable, why will you allow one to vote, and not allow the other? If any qualification were necessary, he would prefer age; it is age that makes the man. He would rather take age than property. He knew respectable families of free negroes who had no property; but he believed that none of them had any right to vote.

The opinion of New York had been mentioned. If the clause which had been referred to, were to be again considered in that State, it would now be rejected. We are in a very different situation from that State—they have but few persons of this description—we have large numbers.

What, said he, can we do with these people? They are amongst us. We have no Moses to undertake their cause. He supposed they must remain with us. It is doubtful whether our southern country can ever be cultivated by white men; or that the vast quantity of our Swamp lands can ever be drained; or other Internal Improvements be made without them. It will be proper that these coloured people, whether free, or in bondage, should be well treated; but he was opposed to any of them being allowed the right of suffrage.

Gov. BRANCH observed, that no doubt the Convention had a right to act upon this subject. Free persons of colour have heretofore been permitted to vote in this State, and the question now is, whether this right shall be continued, abridged or abrogated. The gentleman from Warren thinks this practice ought to be abolished.—Mr. B. was willing to disfranchise the greater portion of this class of persons. The amendment proposed by his colleague would deprive ninety-nine hundredths of them of the privilege of voting. He was willing to keep the door open to the most intelligent and deserving portion of the freemen of colour. He was unwilling to part with the freehold qualification. He admitted that age makes a man; but he thought property ought also to be considered. A floating population, however aged, could not be relied upon, they were here to-day and gone to-morrow; our social compact could not be held together, but for the mutual interest which binds us to each other.

He thought his colleague had given some strong reasons why the whole of this class of our population ought not to be cut off from voting, and no man is better able to form a correct judgment on the subject than himself. The county of Halifax has at present two or three hundred voters of this description, and should their Delegates on their return home, be under the necessity of telling them that the Convention had wholly abrogated their right of voting, the information he feared, would not be well received. He hoped, therefore, a different result would be come to.

Mr. MEARES moved the following amendment.

"It is the opinion of this Convention that by the existing Constitution of this State, free persons of color never have been considered as citizens, and therefore not entitled to vote; and that no privilege to vote for Senators or members of the House of Commons shall hereafter be extended to any free persons of color."

Gen. SPEIGHT thought with the gentleman from New Hanover that free negroes are not recognized in the Constitution, and are not therefore entitled to vote. He was opposed to the freehold qualification. He thought with the gentleman from Warren (Mr. Macon) that age was a preferable qualification. If a freehold qualification was to be adopted, free negroes would be the last people he should think of applying it to. They were declared by law to be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit, and he believed it was a pretty general opinion amongst the people, that free negroes and mulattoes ought not to exercise the right of suffrage.

This motion of Mr. MEARES produced considerable debate, in the course of which, a doubt was expressed whether the Convention was not going beyond the bounds prescribed in the act under whose authority they met, in thus discussing an abstract question, viz: whether or not a free person of color is a citizen of the United States, and to put an end to the discussion, Mr. Meares withdrew his motion.

Mr. WILSON then renewed his motion to amend Judge Daniel's proposition.

Mr. HOLMES wished to state the reasons which would induce him to vote against the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Perquimons.—There are, said he, many prejudices existing against the free people of color in his part of the country, and it was true that many of them are in a degraded and corrupt state; but he believed that the white people were as much to blame as them, for they are principally the corruptors of the morals of these people. He was of opinion that it would not be good policy to withdraw from them entirely the privilege of voting. Such of them as possess property and are of good standing ought to be distinguished from those of the class who are vicious and disorderly. He had no doubt that such a course would be the means of conciliating the most worthy men amongst them, who might in any case of difficulty with the Slaves, prove very serviceable to the white inhabitants, by discovering to them any symptoms of discontent which might hereafter arise amongst the Slaves. An instance or two of this kind was mentioned by Mr. H. as having heretofore taken place.

The question on Mr. Wilson's amendment was put and carried, 61 votes to 58.

The Committee then rose, and reported this Resolution to the House. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Saturday, June 13.

After Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson,

The President took the Chair, and stated the Order of the Day to be the Report of the Committee of the Whole, on the 4th Resolution, which had reported a Resolution in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That free Negroes and Mulattoes within four degrees, shall not be allowed to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons of this State."

Mr. SHOBER did not rise to discuss the question whether free negroes and mulattoes are citizens. Much had already been said on this subject, and much more might be said. It was sufficient for him that they were human beings, are free agents and have a free will. We have always considered them as objects fit for taxation and fit for certain public duties. If fit for these purposes, they ought to be allowed some privileges. All persons owe allegiance to some power. It was said yesterday that free negroes owe no allegiance; that before the Revolutionary War, they never became citizens of Great-Britain. He did not know how this was. He knew that the British were always ready to lay their hands on their subjects wherever they found them. But it is said, at the close of the war, these persons were not called upon to take the oath of allegiance. Of this he knew nothing. Their descendants being born here, surely acquired some right, and must owe some allegiance. He never heard of a free negro taking the oath of allegiance. These persons are deserving of some consideration, and ought not to be cast off and thrown into the ranks of the Slaves of our country. They ought to be considered as a class of persons standing between the whites and the slave population, and in proportion as we raise them above the slaves, by allowing them certain privileges, they will become our safeguard from any evil designs from them; but if, by neglect, we force the free negroes into the ranks of the slaves, we can expect no friendly aid from them. Mr. S. concluded by moving to amend the above Resolution, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting, "that free negroes and mulattoes who possess a freehold property of the value of $100, shall vote for members of the House of Commons:"

Mr. GILES was in favor of this amendment. He said, called upon to consider the expediency of amending the Constitution of the State, which had been in operation for more than half a century, he determined to act with much caution, and to decline acting at all until he was convinced that some inconvenience had been experienced under some provision of the old instrument. He said, he was no innovator. He did not wish to move on unsound ground. If he were convinced that any evil had arisen to the country from allowing free negroes and mulattoes to vote for members of Assembly, he would be willing to deprive them of that right. But before he consented to this course, he must be satisfied on this subject.

It had been said, that these persons have had considerable effect in carrying elections. This may be the case; but where is the proof that these persons gave such elections a bad direction?

We have been told also, that the votes of these free negroes can be purchased in the market.—He would venture to say that the vote of a negro was never offered in market until he knew there was a purchaser. And who is the purchaser? He is a white man, the friend of one of the candidates. If we purchase the votes of free negroes, we are to blame. We ought to set them a better example. Can we believe that the reign of Demagogueism is to have no end! Is no good to be expected from the expression of a sound public opinion? He hoped and trusted that the manner in which this public body has been brought together, will produce some effect on future elections in this State. The people, by their own free will, sent us here, and when this sound principle is generally acted upon in our elections, we shall hear no more of the votes of free negroes being purchased. No free negro would ever think of offering his vote in the market.

Do we owe these people nothing, asked Mr. G. We have the power, and ought to devise some mode of raising them from their present degradation. Mr. G. said he had had nothing to do with the legislation of the country. He had been a mere looker on; but he was of opinion that our Legislature had been remiss in their duty towards this class of people. Instead of attempting to improve their situation, they appear to have acted on a principle of enmity towards them. He should like to see a different course adopted. He thought with the gentleman from New Hanover that it would be good policy not to deprive the respectable class of free colored people amongst us from voting, and thereby attach them to the white population, rather than by a contrary course to drive them back into the ranks of the slaves. He was therefore in favor of adopting the proposition of the gentleman from Stokes, which held out a motive to the persons of color to become industrious and respectable, and to acquire property sufficient to qualify them to exercise the elective franchise.

Mr. GUINN thought the proposition of the gentleman from Stokes offered the elective privilege to these people on too easy terms. He preferred the motion of the gentleman from Halifax, which fixed the freehold qualification at $250, and he would be for excluding all from this privilege, whatever might be their property, who had been convicted in any of our Courts of a criminal offence.

Mr. CRUDUP said, no man could wish more than himself to see the race of men in question raised from their present degradation; but he did not think, that giving them the elective franchise would effect this purpose. He did not think them qualified to exercise this right. Nor did he think the possession of a freehold property, of the small value of $100, would be a sufficient guarantee against the abuse of the privilege. Some intelligence and moral character were necessary to qualify a man to exercise this privilege, though no government had ever made a provision of this kind. The gentleman from Rowan thinks the white people are the means of corrupting this class of people in their exercise of the elective franchise. He would be willing, therefore, to cut off this source of corruption. It had been said, that they generally vote for the best men; his experience had convinced him to the contrary; he was of opinion that any candidate who would associate with them, might obtain their vote, however low his qualifications.—These people, he said, were from their color, a separate class. Some gentlemen think that they might be divided, and that the favored portion of them would attach themselves to the white population. He was of a different opinion. He thought it would be best to leave the division as Nature had made it. He was willing to allow that there were many individuals amongst the free people of color, who were virtuous and exemplary in their conduct; but he did not think it would be good policy to attempt to draw a line of distinction amongst them.

Judge GASTON said the Convention could be scarcely expected to settle more than general principles. He wished, therefore, in the present instance, the Convention would take up the Report of the Committee of the whole, and by a vote on that, determine whether it will allow free persons of color to exercise the elective franchise on any terms. If it determine that it will not, debate about qualifications will be at an end. If the Report be negatived, then the question as to the proper qualification will be a proper subject of discussion. To prevent unnecessary debate, he hoped the gentleman from Stokes, would therefore withdraw his amendment for the present.

Mr. SHOBER accordingly withdrew his amendment, and the question was stated by the Chair to be on agreeing to the Report of the Committee of the whole, on which question the yeas and nays were called.

After some remarks from Messrs. McQUEEN and COOPER in favor of agreeing to the Report of the Committee of the whole to exclude the free colored people from voting at all, and by Messrs. GASTON and KING against it.

Mr. MOREHEAD moved to amend the Report, so as to admit free men of color to vote who had possessed a freehold of the value of $100 six months before any day of election.

After some remarks from Mr. WILSON, of Perquimons, in decided opposition to the amendment, and from Mr. TOOMER in favor of it, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment negatived 65 to 62.

The Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Andres, Arrington, Bowers, Branch, Biggs, Bunting, Birchett, Cathey, Cansler, Chalmers, Chambers, J. McD. Carson, Daniel, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Ferebee, Fisher, Franklin, Graves, Wm. Gaston, Alex. F. Gaston, Guinn, Grier, Gaines, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hall, Holmes, Kimbrough Jones, Edmund Jones, Joiner, King, Kelly, Morris, McMillan, McPherson, McDiarmid, Morehead, Martin, Marsteller, Montgomery, Moore, Owen, Absalom Powell, Parker, J. W. Powell, Rayner, Swain, Shipp, J. S. Smith, Seawell, Sherard, B. J. Smith, Shober, Troy, Toomer, White, Robert Williams, Whitfield, Wellborn—62.

NAYS.—Messrs. Averitt, Adams, Bonner, Barringer, Bryan, Baxter, Brittain, Bailey, Brodnax, Boddie, Crudup, Cox, Cooper, Calvert, Collins, Edwards, Faison, Gatling, Gaither, Gilliam, Gary, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Hutcheson, Harrington, Halsey, Jersey, Jacocks, Lea, Leseur, Macon, McQueen, Melchor, Marchant, Meares, Norcom, Outlaw, Pearsall, Pipkin, Ruffin, Rich'd. Ramsay, Roulhac, Styron, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Spaight, Sugg, Stallings, J. Speight, Saunders, Spruill, Tayloe, L. D. Wilson, W. P. Williams, Welch, Wooten, Jesse Wilson, J. Williams, Wilder, Young—65.

The yeas and nays were then taken on agreeing to the Report of the Committee of the whole, for excluding free persons of colour from voting entirely, and carried 66 votes to 61.

The Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Averitt, Adams, Bonner, Barringer, Bryan, Baxter, Brittain, Bailey, Brodnax, Boddie, Crudup, Cox, Cooper, Calvert, Collins, Edwards, Faison, Gatling, Gaither, Graves, Gilliam, Gary, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Hutcheson, Harrington, Halsey, Jervis, Jacocks, Lea, Leseur, Marcon, McQueen, Melchor, Marchant, Meares, Norcom, Outlaw, Pearsall, Pipkin, Ruffin, Richard Ramsay, Roulhac, Styron, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Spaight, Sugg, Stallings, Jesse Speight, Saunders, Spruill, Tayloe, L. D. Wilson, W. P. Williams, Welch, Wooten, Jesse Wilson, J. W. Williams, Wilder, Young—66.

NAYS—Messrs. Andres, Arrington, Bowers, Branch, Baggs, Bunting, Birchett, Cathey, Cansler, Chalmers, Chambers, J. McD. Carson, Daniel, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Ferebee, Fisher, Franklin, Wm. Gaston, Alex. F. Gaston, Guinn, Grier, Gaines, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hall, Holmes, Kimbrough Jones, Edmund Jones, Joiner, King, Kelly, Morris, McMillan, McPherson, Morehead, McDiarmid, Martin, Marsteller, Montgomery, Moore, Owen, Absalom Powell, Parker, J. W. Powell, Rayner, Swain, Shipp, J. S. Smith, Seawell, Sherard, B. J. Smith, Shober, Troy, Toomer, White, Robert Williams, Whitfield, Wellborn—61.

On motion of Mr. R. D. SPAIGHT, this Resolution was referred to a select Committee, to report the subject in due form to the Convention. The Committee named by the President, were, Messrs. R. D. Spaight, Brodnax, Wilson, of Perquimons, Dockery and Bowers.

The Report on the subject of fixing the number of members in the Senate and House of Commons, was then taken up and read, and, on motion of Gen. Speight, made the order of the day for Monday next, giving notice that he should then move to strike out from the Report the words *one hundred and twenty*, the number of members proposed for the House of Commons, in order to insert *one hundred*.

Gov. SWAIN then moved to take up the fifth Resolution in the Report on the order of taking up the business of the Convention, proposing an enquiry whether any amendment is necessary to be made to the Constitution to disqualify members of Assembly, &c. from being such while they hold any office under the United States government, &c. and as he did not believe there would be any difference of opinion on this subject, he moved that that Resolution be taken up in Convention, without going into a Committee of the whole upon it.

Judge GASTON said, it was with reluctance that he objected to this proposition; but he thought it due to the magnitude of the subject on which they were engaged, that nothing in relation to it should be passed upon, without first being considered in a Committee of the whole. The operation would occupy but little time; as if no amendment was proposed in Committee, it would immediately rise and report the Resolution to the Convention without amendment.

Gov. SWAIN was willing the course proposed should take place. His only object was to save time

The Convention resolved itself accordingly into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair. No amendment being offered to the proposition before the Committee, on motion, it rose and reported, and the Convention adopted the Resolution, without a single remark.

Mr. SHOBER moved that the Convention go into a Committee of the whole on the 6th Resolution, to inquire whether any amendments should be made in the Constitution, so as to make the capitation tax on slaves and free white polls equal.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, Mr. Dockery in the Chair.

Mr. GAITHER moved the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to make the capitation tax on slaves and free white persons equal."

Judge DANIEL moved to amend this Resolution, by striking out the word "inexpedient," and inserting *expedient*.

After some remarks from Mr. GAITHER and Gov. SWAIN, it was proposed by the latter, in order to afford some time for further consideration of the subject, that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The Committee rose, and the Convention adjourned till Monday.

Monday, June 15.

After Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson.

SAMUEL P. CARSON, a delegate from the county of Burke, appeared and took the prescribed oath.

On motion of Gen. SPEIGHT, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair, on the resolutions reported by the General Committee, in relation to the number of members, to compose each House.

The question being on agreeing to the Report of the Committee, fixing 50 as the number to compose the Senate, & 120 the Commons, Mr. HARRINGTON, of Richmond, moved to strike out those numbers, and insert 34 and 90, the smallest numbers mentioned in the act.

On this motion, a debate arose, in which Judge Daniel, Gov. Swain, Gen. Speight, Gen. Wellborn, Gov. Branch, Mr. Macon, and Mr. Dobson, participated. The Convention adjourned without coming to a decision.

Tuesday, June 16.

After Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson,

Mr. R. D. SPAIGHT, from the Committee appointed to draw up an Article amendatory of the Constitution, in relation to the abrogation of the right of free persons of color to vote, reported the following, which was read the first time:

ARTICLE.

That no free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

The Convention having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. SHOBER in the Chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday, the motion pending being to strike out 120 as the number which is to constitute the House of Commons, a very elaborate discussion arose, in which Messrs. Wilson of Perquimons, Bryan, Branch, Swain, Wellborn, Seawell, Skinner and Jacocks participated.

[This Debate will be published in order as soon as our limits will permit.]

The Committee rose about 2 o'clock, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

After the Committee rose, Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve, two of whom to be selected from each Judicial district, be appointed to report what ratio of Federal Population will give to the House of Commons 90 members, 100 members, 110 members, and 120 members; and that said Committee report what disposition is to be made of the "residue" of Federal population, after allowing one member to each county; and that said Committee be instructed, after allowing one member to each county, to appropriate the "residue" to "counties or districts, or both, according to Federal Population," according to the several numbers 90, 100, 110, 120.

Mr. WILSON said, he foresaw from the first, that there would be various plans brought forward on this subject, and much difficulty in fixing upon any one that would satisfy members from different sections of the State, and whatever might be fixed upon for the House of Commons, there would exist much difference of opinion as to the manner in which the surplus numbers in the different counties should be disposed of. It was in order to obtain information on this subject, that he offered the above Resolution.

The question being put on now taking up this Resolution, it was negatived, 55 members voting for it, and the Convention then adjourned.

Wednesday, June 17.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, the Convention entered on business.

Mr. WILSON of Perquimons, called up the Resolution which he laid on the table yesterday. Opposition was made to taking up the Resolution, and some debate ensued. The mover, Judge Seawell, Judge Daniel, Mr. Williams of Franklin, and Gov. Branch spoke in favor of taking up the Resolution; and Judge Gaston, Messrs. Giles, Fisher, Shober, Morehead and Dr. Smith, against it. The question for taking up was carried.

The question was then on the Resolution. Judge Gaston moved to amend it, by striking out all that part of it, which relates to disposing of the surpluses.

Judges Gaston, Seawell, Daniel, Gov. Branch and Mr. Hogan spoke in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Wilson and Cooper, against it.

The amendment was carried, and the remainder of the Resolution was laid on the table, on Mr. Wilson's motion, who said, the amendment having prevailed, he had no wish for its adoption.

[The debate on this Resolution will be given hereafter.]

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, (Mr. Shober in the Chair,) and took up the unfinished business of yesterday. The debate was continued by Mr. Outlaw, Mr Morehead, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Macon, and Gen. Speight.

The Committee rose about half after two o'clock, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The Convention then adjourned on motion of Mr. Sawyer.

Thursday, June 18.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson,

Mr. WILSON, of Perquimons, called for the second reading of the article, proposed to be incorporated into the new Constitution, in relation to the right of Free Negroes to vote.

Gen. SPEIGHT inquired of the gentleman whether his object was to have the article discussed or simply read, in order that the Rule of the Convention, requiring such articles to be read three several times on three several days, might be complied with, and some progress be thereby made.

Mr. WILSON said he only wanted it read for that purpose, and should not say a word on the subject.

Mr. MOREHEAD remarked, that though the gentleman had said that *he* would not discuss this matter, they had no assurance that a reply to any remarks which might be made, would not be offered by the gentleman from Perquimons. The unfinished business of yesterday was a more interesting and absorbing question, and ought to be disposed of first.

Mr. WILSON replied, that the gentleman from Guilford was right in supposing that if any amendment were offered with a view to affect the decision already made on this question, that he should submit some remarks thereon. He should feel it his duty to do so, and therefore gave notice of his intention.

Mr. GASTON said that this discussion then was an unprofitable one; for if no other gentleman did, he should submit an amendment to the Article when it came up, if for no other purpose than to have the *Yeas* and *Nays*.

The question of consideration was then put and negatived.

On motion of Gen. SPEIGHT, the Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. Shober in the Chair.

The debate was opened by Judge Gaston, who spoke for two hours in favor of sustaining the Report of the Committee, and against the motion to strike out 120 as the number prescribed for the future House of Commons. He was followed on the same side by Mr. McQueen.

After which, the question was taken on the motion to strike out, and negatived, 65 to 55 votes.

A motion was then made that the Committee rise and report the Resolution to the Convention; but on the suggestion of Judge Gaston, that he wished to submit a Resolution to the Committee before it rose, the motion to rise was withdrawn.

Judge G. then said, he would avail himself of the opportunity of offering a Resolution, which embodied two propositions, one for directing the manner of disposing of the surplus fractional members of the several counties. The other for dividing the large counties into as many districts as they are entitled to elect members.

After some debate, the last clause of the Resolution was withdrawn for the present; the first was agreed to, as an amendment to the original Resolution, and was reported to the Convention, which rose without acting upon the Report of the Committee of the Whole. Judge Gaston's amendment was in the following words:

"That in making the apportionment of Representatives in the House of Commons, the ratio of Representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the Federal Population of the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one-hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less the number assigned to the said counties: that to each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives; and so on progressively, and that then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions."

The Convention then adjourned.

Friday, June 19.

After Prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters,

Judge GASTON offered the following Resolution, which he was willing should lie upon the table, to be called up whenever a convenient season should occur, during the Session of the Convention:

Resolved, That it is expedient, in framing amendments to the Constitution, on the subject of representation, in the House of Commons, to provide that in making every apportionment, the Legislature shall divide, or cause to be divided, those counties, to which more than two representatives shall be assigned, into election districts, consisting severally of contiguous territory, and of equal federal numbers, as nearly as convenience will permit, each of which districts shall elect one Representative only.

The resolution was ordered to be printed.

On motion, the Report of the Committee of the whole, made yesterday, in relation to the number of members which should hereafter compose the Senate and House of Commons, was taken up, when the amendment proposed by Judge GASTON, and agreed to in Committee of the whole, was confirmed by the Convention. The Articles for constituting the two Houses were then before the Convention.

On reading the Article which relates to the Senate, Dr. WILLIAMS said, he was not satisfied with the provision which directs the General Assembly, at its first Session, after the year 1841, and every ten years hereafter, to lay off the State into election districts, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State. He thought there would be no necessity for such frequent changes in our system. After the year 1841, when a new Census will have been taken, he thought it would be sufficient to make a fresh arrangement, once in twenty years. He moved therefore, to strike out *ten years*, and insert *twenty*.

Mr. GUINN said, that it would operate against the county of Macon, which he represented, to suffer twenty years to elapse after the year 1841, before a new arrangement of the election districts should take place. At present the taxes of his county were collected chiefly from polls, the land being in the hands of the Cherokees. He hoped many years would not elapse before the citizens would gain possession of it. When that shall happen, the population and taxes will be equally increased, and the county will be entitled to a proportionate influence in the choice of Representatives. He wished, therefore, that so long a space as twenty years after 1841, might not elapse before Macon could be admitted to a full share of the rights and privileges to which she might, in such case, have a just claim.

The amendment of Dr. WILLIAMS was carried; when

Judge GASTON moved an amendment to the article in question, calculated to meet the case of Macon, viz: to add the following words after the year 1841, "*and at the first session of the year* 1851," so as to admit a new arrangement in that year; which was carried 77 votes to 51.

Mr. HALSEY then moved so to amend the article, that the amount of public taxes paid into the Treasury by each county, shall be ascertained by taking an average of the amount paid for the five previous years, which motion was agreed to.

The question being on agreeing to the article, as amended, Gen. SPEIGHT moved to strike out from the provision in relation to the number of the future House of Representatives, the words *one hundred and twenty*, and called the Yeas and Nays on the question, which were taken as follows—and negatived by a vote of 76 to 52.

YEAS—Messrs. Andres, Averitt, Adams, Bryan, Baxter, Branch, Biggs, Bailey, Bunting, Boddie, Cox, Cooper, Calvert, Collins, Daniel, Ferebee, Gatling, A. F. Gaston, Gary, Hill, Hall, Hussey, Hooker, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Harrington, Halsey, Jacocks, McPherson, Marchant, Norcom, Outlaw, A. Powell, Pipkin, J. W. Powell, Rayner, R. H. Ramsay, Roulhac, Styron, Sawyer, Sugg, Stallings, J. Speight, Saunders, Sherard, Spruill, Troy, L. D. Wilson, J. Wilson, Whitfield, Wilder.—52.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Bowers, Bonner, Barringer, Brittain, Birchett, Brodnax, S. P. Carson; Crudup, Cathey, Cansler, C. Chalmers, M. Chambers, J. McD Carson, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Edwards, Fisher, Faison, Franklin, Gaither, Graves, Gaston, Guinn, Grier, Gilliam, Gaines, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hogan, Hargrave, Hutcheson, K. Jones, Jervis, E. Jones, Joiner, King, Kelly, Lea, Leseur, Macon, McQueen, Morris, McMillan, Melchor, McDiarmid, Morehead, Martin, Marsteller, Montgomery, Meares, Moore, Owen, Pearsall, Parker, Ruffin, J. Ramsay, Swain, Skinner, R. D. Spaight, Shipp, J. S. Smith, Seawell, B. J. Smith, Shober, Tayloe, Toomer, White, W. P. Williams, Welch, J. W. Williams, R. Williams, Wellborn, Young.—76.

Mr HARRINGTON then moved to strike out the words *fifty*, in relation to the Senate, which motion was negatived 124 votes to 4. The affirmative votes were, Messrs. Harrington, Wilson, of Edgecombe, Wilson, of Perquimons, and Bunting.

After a verbal amendment proposed by Judge *Gaston* and agreed to, the Articles were ordered to a third reading, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Convention then adjourned.

Saturday, June 20.

After Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, Governor *Swain*, from the Committee to whom had been committed the subject of Borough Representation, informed the Convention, that he should make a Report on the subject on Monday next, recommending the abrogation of Borough Representatives, with the exception of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

The Convention went into a Committee of the Whole, Gen. *Wellborn* in the Chair, on the Proposition which gives to the Convention the power of directing whether the General Assembly shall hold its Sessions annually or biennially. After a debate which occupied the whole of the sitting, the question was carried without a division, in favor of *biennial* Sessions. Judge Gaston, Dr. Smith, Messrs. King, Wilson of P., Skinner and Shober, spoke in favor of biennial sessions; and Governor Branch, Judges Daniel and Seawell, Messrs. Macon, Edwards and Cooper in favor of annual sessions.

The Report of the Committee of the Whole will probably be taken up by the Convention on Monday and finally acted upon.

Monday, June 22.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters.

The Convention again resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Dockery in the Chair, on the 6th resolution, proposing that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendment should be made to the Constitution, so as to make the capitation tax on slaves and free white polls equal. After considerable discussion, the committee rose and reported the following amendment: To strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert the words "That the individual capitation tax on slaves of either sex shall not extend to those under twelve, nor over fifty years of age, and shall not exceed the capitation tax on free white males not under twenty-one, nor over forty five years of age." Which amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended, was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Collins, Swain, Seawell, Williams of Pitt, and Williams of Person, with instructions to report an Article according thereto.

The Convention then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Morehead in the Chair, on the 8th resolution, proposing that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments be proper to compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election of officers; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the following amendment: Strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert in lieu thereof the words "That it is expedient so to amend the Constitution, as in all elections by the General Assembly the members shall vote *viva voce*." Which amendment was adopted—yeas 84, nays 40.

The resolution was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Speight of Greene, Wellborn, Wilder, Troy and Sawyer, to report an amendment to the Constitution accordingly.

The Convention then went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Morehead in the Chair, on the resolution proposing to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments be necessary in the mode of appointing, and removing from office, militia officers and justices of the peace; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the resolution without amendment. The resolution was then adopted, and Messrs. Hodges, Brittain, Biggs, Cathey and Cooper were appointed the committee in pursuance thereto.

The Convention then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Bower in the Chair, on the 10th resolution, proposing that a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments be proper to be made in the Constitution for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly, occurring before the meeting of the same; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the resolution without amendment. It was then adopted, and Messrs. Owen, Edwards, Ferebee, Young and Franklin were appointed the said committee.

Tuesday, June 23.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson.

Mr. Spaight of Craven, submitted additional rules for the government of the Convention, providing the manner in which amendments and ordinances shall be enrolled and certified.

Gov. Swain made a report from the committee of 26, recommending that Borough representation be retained for the towns of Edenton, Fayetteville, Newbern and Wilmington.

The articles prescribing the manner in which the Senate and House of Commons shall be constituted, were taken up for their third reading, and the blank filled, on motion of Mr. Fisher, with the word "*biennially*." The motion to insert *triennially* was advocated by Messrs. Fisher, McQueen and Toomer, and opposed by Messrs. Edwards, Outlaw, Carson of Rutherford, and Collins.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, moved to strike out 50, and insert 34 members for the Senate; and insert 90 instead of 120 for the Commons. Mr. Dockery called for a division of the question, and the Convention refused to strike out by a vote of 90 to 26.

The Convention then adjourned.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

AWFUL TORNADO.

About five o'clock on Friday evening last, a tornado passed through the town of New Brunswick, levelled part of the town, maimed and wounded a large number of people, and killed three.

The accounts vary somewhat as to the exact part of the town where the tornado entered, but all agree that the head of Schureman street, about Dr. Janeway's residence, was the place first injured to any extent. It passed through the entire length of Schureman street, which it literally levelled to the ground. More than fifty houses have been totally destroyed, and the following persons killed.

Henry Booram, a boy 9 years old named Beard, and Mrs. Van Arsdale.

The town of Piscataway was almost entirely destroyed—nothing remained but the church and two or three dwellings. The Captain of the New Brunswick boat, states that he was opposite Piscataway and nearly in the range of the tornado at the time, but stopped his boat until it passed. The scene he says was indescribably terrific; fragments of buildings were whirled into the air at a height of 5 or 600 feet, and then dispersed in every direction.

A small lad, aged about 7 years, who was passing the streets, was taken off the ground and carried through the air to the wharf, a distance of nearly 300 yards, and there deposited in safety.

Extract of a Letter, dated New Brunswick, (Saturday, A. M. June 20.)

DEAR BROTHER:—It is my painful duty to inform you of the awful and sudden destruction of property and lives in the midst of us. But what shall we say for the kindness of the hand that has spared our lives.

At half past 5 o'clock yesterday, we were visited with a water spout and whirlwind, which carried all before it. From Doctor Pomeroy's it nearly swept Schureman street down to the river—the same in New street. Our house is not much injured.

Henry Booram, son of Judge Booram, was killed in George street, also Nicholas Beard's son, and a woman in Schureman street. I understand many persons are injured.

A man from Middlebush informs that there is much distress there, and in Piscataway few houses are left standing.

This city was last evening made the scene of most disgraceful riot. How it commenced cannot be, with any certainty ascertained, but it is believed, by the circumstance of an Irishman upsetting the apple stall of an old woman, on the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, whether designedly or accidentally, is not known. Some American born citizens were passing at the time, and interfered in behalf of the poor woman, and of course words ensued, and eventually blows, the partizans on each side increased to the number of 4 or 500 each, and had several pitched battles in Chatham square, before it was possible for the Police to interfere.—A great number of the combatants had broken heads and black eyes; eventually about thirty were arrested, but strange to say *not one* charged with rioting; 10 were committed on special charges of assault and battery, and held to bail in $300 each, three of these were bailed this morning.

The scene in Chatham street was disgraceful in the extreme; numerous bystanders urged on the rioters by exclamations of "well done Americans," and "well done Irishmen." The partizans of the latter, as well as those who engaged in the conflict, frequently threatened to punish their opponents when they got the "O'Connell Guards," alluding to the circumstance of a meeting being called at Bleecker street House, to-morrow evening, "to take into consideration the necessary steps preparatory to the formation of a new Regiment of Infantry or Artillery to be so called."—*N. Y. American.*

The Speculating Mania.—There is no part of the country, where the spirit of speculation is so rife, as in Bangor, Maine. Fortunes are made faster than you can count them. As an evidence of the mania pervading all classes, we quote the following from the Newburyport Herald, for the truth of which, however, we do not pretend to vouch.—*N. Y. Times.*

"Every body recollects the story of the two New Bedford boys, who, at a time when speculation in that place was at its highest notch, both made money by swapping jackets; but we heard a story from Bangor, the other day, which beats the New Bedford one all hollow. It is rumored, that one evening last week two paupers escaped from the Bangor almshouse, and though they were caught early the next morning, yet in the mean time, before they were secured, they had made eighteen hundred dollars each, by speculating in timber lands."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1835.

THE VETO.—We have lately had occasion to advert to the free use by the Executive of the Veto power, in cases not calling for it. Since doing so, we have further evidence, in the following fact, of the familiarity with which he is disposed to avail himself of that extreme and extraordinary power.

Among the documents recently laid before the Legislature of Ohio, by the Governor of that State, is a Letter from R. T. Lytle, Esq. late Representative in Congress, dated from this City, March 14th, in which, speaking of the boundary question between Ohio and Michigan, (or the United States,) the writer speaks of a conversation which he and Mr. Hamer had that morning had with the President upon the subject; and says:

"The President has determined to make this a prominent point in his next message; and in answer to our apprehensions as to the probable admission of Michigan into the Union, by a coalition (the result of a common jealousy) between the Northern and Southern States against Ohio, without a settlement of this question, *he declared his fixed determination to apply* HIS VETO *to any bill which should make it a State before the settlement of the boundary difficulty.*"

The Hon. *John Forsyth*, Secretary of State of the United States, has returned to Washington from his visit in Georgia.

Great Despatch.—Some enterprising persons in New York have started a *day* line between that city and Boston, and for the purpose of effecting their object have built a steamboat called the *Lexington*, on a somewhat new construction, which appears to surpass in swiftness any other vessel in the world. She performed her first trip from New York to Providence (209 miles) in 12 hours 28 minutes, going a part of the time at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and her return trip in the still more extraordinary time of 11 hours 59 minutes.

The Natchez Journal says: "A crop of cotton, raised by a citizen of Natchez, was sold in New Orleans a few days ago at 23 cents."

On Sunday last, two thousand dollars were taken in by the Pontchartra Rail Road, from passengers to the lake. The bathing season will soon commence and we will shortly see hundreds daily repair to the lake for fresh air and a health repairing bath.

New Orleans True American.

Rail Road Stock looking up.—Mr. J. H. Lynch yesterday sold at auction twenty shares of Richmond and Potomac Rail Road Stock at $107 10—being seven dollars and ten cents above par. As far as our experience goes, this is unexampled in the case of unfinished works.—*Richmond Compiler.*

A bachelor who was somewhat stricken with years, had been for some time enamored with one of the maiden sisterhood, but could not muster courage enough to "pop the question." One morning he was resolved to make the attempt. He accordingly went to the house, knocked at the door, and his lovely dulcinea made her appearance. After a mutual nod, the following laconic dialogue ensued: "Do you want to change your condition?" "No." "Nor I neither." And turning about, our bachelor concluded the conversation with—"Thank heaven I've got the load off my stomach."

Family Devotion.—It is a beautiful thing to behold a family at their devotions. Who could not be moved by the tear that trembles in the mothers eye, as she looks up to heaven, and pours forth her fervent applications for the welfare of her children! Who can look with indifference upon the venerable father, surrounded by his family, with his uncovered locks, kneeling in the presence of Almighty God, and praying for their happiness and prosperity? In whose form is not awakened the finest feelings on beholding a tender child, in the beauty of its innocence, folding its gentle hands in prayer, and imploring the invisible, yet eternal Father to bless its parents, its brothers and sisters, and its playmates?

Aristocracy: what is it?—We have heard and read a great deal of nonsense within the three last years on the subject of "the Aristocracy." We are indebted to a French Orator for the following definition of this term, which will answer as well for the meridian of the United States, at the present day, as for that of France:

In reply to the question, *What is Aristocracy?* General Foy, a distinguished orator of the French Chambers, gave the following striking definition:

"Aristocracy in the 19th century is the league, the coalition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, *know every thing without learning any thing, carry away all the honors without having deserved them, and occupy all the places of government without being capable of filling them.*"

A correct remark.—In one of Mr. Willis's letters from Scotland he gives the following common sense observations of Professor Wilson (the celebrated *Chistopher North* of Blackwood's Magazine.) They were conversing of Capt. Hamilton's tour in the United States:

"What a strange thing it is (said Professor W.) that nobody can write a good book on America! The ridiculous part of it seems to me that men of common sense go there as travellers, and fill their books with scenes such as they may see every day within five minutes walk of their own doors, and call them American. Vulgar people are to be found all over the world, and I will match any scene in Hamilton or Mrs. Trollope, any day or night here in Edinburgh. I have always had an idea that I should be the best traveller in America myself. I have been so in the habit of associating with people of every class in my own country, that I am better fitted to draw the proper distinctions, I think, between what is universal over the world or peculiar to America."

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of 4th of July, respectfully announce to the public the following

ORDER OF THE DAY:

A Federal Salute at sun rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag on the Town House.

At 9 o'clock a procession will be formed on Rowan Street, under the direction of Major John M. Strong, Marshal of the Day, and proceed from thence through Green and Hay streets, to the New Methodist Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by James C. Dobbin, Esq. and an Oration delivered by David Reed, Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Cumberland Troop,
Battalion of Artillery,
Fayetteville Independent Company,
Town Infantry,
CLERGY,
ORATOR AND READER,
Patriots of the Revolution,
Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society,
High Sheriff of the County,
Magistrates,
Police of the Town,
Teachers and Students of the Academies,
Strangers,
Committee of Arrangements,
Citizens.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute will be fired at the Court House.

A gun at sun set will be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

Destructive Hail Storm.—On the afternoon of Saturday the 20th inst. parts of the counties of Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen and Robeson were visited with a violent tornado and hail Storm, which in some parts has totally destroyed all prospect of a crop. A gentleman from the upper part of this county, informs us, that it visited his neighborhood, commencing near Col. McLeod's, about 28 miles from this town, and extending nearly an Eastern course, passing over nearly the same ground which suffered so severely by a similar visitation two years ago. In its course, it cut down corn, oats, &c. so completely, that in some fields not a stalk remained standing. Our informant saw the proprietors of some of these fields, where the corn had been waist high, ploughing them up for another planting. At Mr. Solomon Bayles, the wind was so violent as to tear off pine tress two feet thick, twisting them off, apparently about five feet above the ground. The hail was in some places eighteen inches deep, and some of the masses measured, from extreme points, *four inches.* Much suffering has been produced.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, June 28, 1835.

The only decision which has taken place in the Convention, of which you have not heard, is that which annihilates Borough Representation. The majority was much larger against them, than had been anticipated. Messrs. Gaston, Toomer and Meares fought manfully for them, but of their right to send members it can now only be said—*Ilium fuit.*

The two last days have given rise to a debate of transcendant interest on the Catholic question. On each of those days I presume there were not less than three or four hundred spectators present. Mr. Gaston is expected to speak to-morrow. I tremble for the result. I fear that though our Bill of Rights ostentatiously declares, that all men have an unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, it will yet be determined in the 19th century, that Roman Catholics shall be proscribed in North Carolina for holding opinions incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State.

Sampson County, June 26, 1835.

Mr. E. J. HALE: *Sir:* Having but one press in the district of Wilmington, and that opposed to our views, we are compelled to address you. The friends of Judge White are very numerous in this section, and have been for some time very anxious to see some person's name announced as candidate for Congress from this district, friendly to the election of Judge White to the Presidency; and if no such person shall be put in nomination, we have thought of voting for Ex-Governor JOHN OWEN, thinking that if thus elected, without his consent, he would feel himself morally bound to serve us—for if, unfortunately for the country, the election of President should devolve on the House of Representatives, it behooves the honest farmers of the country to be well represented there. Yours, &c.

A FRIEND OF WHITE.

GAMBLING.—We learn that a license has actually been taken out, (by a stranger,) for a Gambling Table in this Town; and as the conductor of a public journal, we feel bound solemnly to warn the young men, particularly, of the fatal consequences of trusting their money, their credit, and their character, at such a place. No man can do so without a serious loss in one or all of these particulars. We are sure, that in this moral community, no one who frequents a gambling table will be regarded as worthy of credit. And if such there be, who, in defiance of public opinion, and in disregard of their own best interests, will risk their all at such a place, let them be marked, and let the consequences be visited on their business and their reputation, and we shall soon be rid of the nuisance.

The University.—We learn through a private channel, that WALKER ANDERSON, Esq. at present one of the Professors in the University of North Carolina, was chosen President thereof, at the meeting of the Board of Trustees on Saturday last.

The State Rights Convention of Georgia, assembled lately for the nomination of Governor, adopted a resolution declaring their preference of Judge White over Mr. Van Buren, in case the contest is between them.

The Convention has decided, by a majority of 28, to abolish Borough representation entirely. This result has produced some surprize in this community, but not so strong dissatisfaction as might have been expected. The truth is, that it is considered, on all hands, as a valuable and necessary privilege to the large commercial towns; and in that light its loss is regretted. But we have not heard a single individual speak of it, who did not feel that his individual comfort and peace would be promoted by the loss.

The decision in favor of Biennial Sessions of the Legislature appears to give general satisfaction.

The decision of the Convention to fix the number of members of the Senate at 50, and of the House of Commons at 120, will give the East a majority of four in the Senate, and to the West a majority of from six to eight in the House of Commons. Of course the West will have a majority on joint ballot; but to prevent that dissatisfaction which was likely to grow out of this state of things, the West has magnanimously proposed, that in all such cases the two Houses vote separately, requiring a concurrent vote to elect. It was proposed by an Eastern member, that the towns of Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington, be also allowed a member each, so as to produce an exact equalization of power on joint ballot. Upon this subject, Judge Gaston made a speech, which is thus noticed by the intelligent correspondent of the Newbern Spectator: "After several other members had addressed the Convention, Judge Gaston arose, and spoke for two hours and a half, in support of the report of the Committee, recommending the adoption of the numbers fifty and one hundred and twenty. His friends, *una voce*, declared that this was one of the ablest and most noble intellectual efforts that were ever witnessed in this country. Mingled emotions of joy and sorrow, for the future honor and prosperity of the State, and her present humble condition, seemed to affect the great and crowded assemblage, as the orator proceeded, and he had the proud satisfaction of resuming his seat amid the loud and lengthened plaudits of his admiring auditory. It may be a satisfaction to his friends and admirers to know that his speech on this all absorbing subject will issue from the press as soon as it can be prepared by the Reporters."

The Raleigh Register says of the same speech, "We know we shall not be considered by any of the Speakers, as making an invidious distinction, in referring to the splendid effort of Judge GASTON on Thursday last, which for manner, matter and effect, will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to hear it."

On the subject of biennial sessions, says the same correspondent,—"Judge Gaston made a most admirable and humourous speech, in favour of biennial sessions—he said the good people would have some rest—they were tired of being hugged and squeezed every year by those who loved them so hard as the candidates professed—that he believed it was a mistaken notion that they wished the country upset every year with violent and warmly contested elections, and that they were not so ambitious of the exercise of the right of suffrage, &c. He remarked that he had the honour of representing, in Congress, the district in which he resided for some years, and during that time, he had but one application made to him for an office.—He gave, in his most humourous and happy style, the contents of the letter of the applicant. "He and his, had always gone for him in the election—he had done a sight for him, and the opposition against him (Mr. G.) was very great, but he had put it down—that he was getting tired of his present situation, and he wanted Mr. G. to get him a *post*, he did not care what sort of a *post* it was, so that it had a *good salary.*" Mr. Gaston remarked that the applicant was of rather an abandoned character, and he was much disposed to reply to him that he knew of no *post* that would suit him half so well as the *whipping post.* This happy and well-timed reply to an argument made in a speech immediately preceding, to which it was a conclusive answer, produced a fine effect upon the House. The Convention and galleries simultaneously joined in the applause which the piquancy of the anecdote was so well calculated to elicit."

The same writer pays the following compliment to the Western members of the Convention:—"The great opposition to the Boroughs comes from the Eastern members, and in several instances, from the delegates of those counties within which the Boroughs are located. The Western delegation, as a body, is possessed of far greater talent and liberalty than that of the East; and as mortifying as it may be to you, the small feeling and prejudices which I have witnessed, if entertained by them, is but seldom evinced by the Western gentlemen. The Eastern delegation prefer surrendering the balance of power to the retention of the Borough members!"

Riots.—New York has again become the theatre of most disgraceful and alarming riots. For several nights, up to the date of our last accounts, hundreds of people, mostly Irishmen, assembled, and committed acts of violence with guns, pistols, stones, &c. which have led to the death of at least one person. On Monday night, the City Authorities made a strong effort, and succeeded in speedily arresting the progress of the riot.

Mail Arrangement.—For a few months past a violent opposition has existed from Washington City to Richmond, Va. between E. Porter & Co's. line of Stages, and the mail line, owned by Wm. Smith & Co. who, by underbidding Porter, obtained the contract at the last letting. The matter has been adjusted by Smith selling out to Porter for $21,700, which, as stated in the Richmond Enquirer, is given for the contract alone, for the remaining three and a half years. That is to say, Smith retains the pay for carrying the mails, and Porter pays him $2,500 a year for the privilege of carrying it for nothing. Smith on his part agreeing to withdraw from the line.

BISHOP IVES.—A letter from the excellent Bishop of North Carolina, has been received by Bishop Doane, announcing his arrival, with his estimable friend the Rev. Dr. Delancey, off Holyhead, on the 7th of May. They were both doing well, "Our passage" says the Bishop, "has been delightful."—"We have been blessed with a delightful Captain, a harmonious company, and an orderly and efficient crew. *Not a profane word was heard on our passage.*" They sailed from New York, on Good Friday, April 17th, in the packet ship North America, Capt. Dixey. "God be praised for all his mercies."—*Missionary.*

Incendiary Attempt.—Another attempt was made to set fire to the city of Charleston, on the morning of the 10th inst. between 8 and 9 o'clock—and this in view of the desolation and distress consequent on the late diabolical act.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, JUNE 23.

Landing of Mr. Livingston.—The frigate Constitution, Commodore Elliot, came up this morning, fired a salute, and anchored in the North River. Mr. Livingston and family came ashore in a lieutenant's barge, under a second salute, and landed on the steps at Castle Garden. A great crowd had assembled on the Battery, who gave the Minister a very cordial reception, and accompanied him to the house of a friend at the lower end of Greenwich street. From the steps Mr. Livingston addressed his fellow citizens in a brief speech, which was answered by hearty cheers. He expressed the satisfaction he felt at the cordial reception which had been given him, and assured his countrymen, that, during his absence it had been his constant desire to secure the rights and maintain the honor of the United States.—He then withdrew to a window in the chamber, and a friend announced, that, in consequence of fatigue, it would be impossible for Mr. L. at that time to receive his fellow citizens individually, but it was expected that the Corporation of the city would make a speedy arrangement for that purpose.

We are glad to learn *from the conversation of Mr.* LIVINGSTON, *that his return to the United States is not to be taken as an evil omen.* Among the reasons for it, is the desire to put the President in possession of his views more fully than he could well do by letter. He has not perceived among the People, or in the Government of France, any hostile disposition towards us. On the whole, we find nothing to shake our often expressed confidence, that *our affairs with France will be brought to a satisfactory and friendly issue.* Mr. Livingston will soon repair to Washington, and no doubt Government will in some way put the people in possession of the impressions made by his statements.

Mississippi Senator.—The Governor of this State has appointed ROBERT I. WALKER, Esq. a Senator of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Mr. POINDEXTER. The appointment of Mr. WALKER is, of course, only temporary, to continue till the Legislature meets.

Much exultation is evinced, by *the party* press, at the appointment, by the Governor of Mississippi, of *Mr. Walker*, as a Senator of the U. States, in the place of *Mr. Poindexter.* Their joy will, however, be short lived, since it has been formally decided by the Senate of the United States, *Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton*, and other unquestionable patriots, sustaining, and voting for that decision, that the expiration of the stated term of service of a Senator, is not such a vacancy, in the contemplation of the Constitution, as authorizes the Governor, in the recess of the Legislature, to fill it up.

Mr. Walker, therefore, although he should present himself at Washington, in December next, will not be admitted to a seat in the Senate.—*N. Y. American.*

Fire in Newbern.—The most destructive fire which has occurred in this town within our recollection, took place yesterday morning. All the buildings situated between the Newbern Bank, on Craven street, and Mr. Primrose's residence on Pollock street—with the exception of Brughman's brick house—including the stores occupied by Messrs. Wade, Green, Worthington, M. Stevenson, Bloodgood, Outten, Simpson, Charles, Battle, Hall, J. Gooding, McLin, Dixon, Lund, and Mrs. Hall, together with the residences of Messrs. Wade, Worthington, Stevenson, and Mrs. Hall, and all the back buildings—are now in ashes! The amount of property destroyed we have not heard estimated, but should think it could not be less than 50,000 dollars. Of this, some was insured, but we have not learned how much. The fire first broke out in the store of Mr. Worthington, and was so far advanced when discovered, that the family of Mr. W. whose residence was adjoining, barely escaped with their lives. By what means the destroying element was communicated is not known: it is presumed, however, to have been accidental. The conflagration commenced about two o'clock, and was arrested about six.

Biblical Recorder.

Launch.—On Wednesday, the JOHN L. DURAND, a fine schooner of 120 tons burden, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Sparrow & Howard. She is owned by Captain L. M. Higgins and the gentleman whose name she bears, and is designed, we understand, for the coasting trade between this port and New York.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Gin.—A man in Philadelphia swallowed a *pint* of strong gin at once, which soon deprived him of the powers of locomotion and of speech; and, though attended by three physicians, he died in twelve hours.

A Modest Man.—It will be recollected that the vote of Tennessee in the late humbug at Baltimore, was presented by a single individual, a Mr. Rucker, of whom it was also alleged, that he had taken the part upon himself without being delegated thereto by a single citizen of Tennessee. This the Whigs said, and Mr. Rucker has had the grace to confirm it. The Nashville Union, the Van Buren organ in Tennessee, contains the following card of Mr. Rucker:

"A CARD.

"*To the Editor of the Union:*

"SIR—You will discover my name introduced into the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. To prevent all misunderstanding, I make the following statement: I was not delegated to act in that Convention. I happened to be in Baltimore at the time of its sitting, and after the Delegates from the different States, had their credentials examined by the Committee appointed for that purpose, there appeared to be no one present representing Tennessee. This circumstance seemed to be deeply regretted by many, and upon it being mentioned that I was there, and a Tennessean, it was suggested by some that I might vote, which I accordingly did. As to the vote upon the Presidential nomination, it was well known, that my vote would have no effect upon the result; as to the nomination for the Vice Presidency, the result was not so clear; and believing as I did, that Tennessee preferred Col. Johnson for that office, I gave a vote for him as a citizen of this State. I am perfectly satisfied that I was the only person who voted in the Convention who was not clothed with ample delegated authority.

EDMUND RUCKER,
of Rutherford County, Tenn.

"*Nashville, June 2d,* 1835."

A very diffident gentleman! He believed Tennessee preferred Col. Johnson for the Vice Presidency, and although deputed by neither man, woman, nor child, he took upon himself, being accidentally in Baltimore, to cast the fifteen votes of Tennessee for Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson! Let this satisfy the people of the real character of the Baltimore Convention; of the visciousness of its elementary composition, and the worthlessness of its acts, as a reflection of the popular will. The absurdity of considering it as the representative of the Van Buren party even, and the folly of attaching the smallest weight to the result of its deliberations, is too apparent for argument. Mr. Rucker's claim to a seat, and the discharge of the functions he so modestly assumed to execute, is but a shade less valid than that of many of his compatriots. The President himself (Mr. Stevenson) had but a constituency of eleven, from the united parishes of Henrico and Richmond; the Hanover Delegation were deputed by less than a dozen, and so on in pretty nigh the same ratio, throughout the chapter. A more ridiculous and designing farce was never enacted on a political stage.

The Attorney General, Mr. Butler, has been appointed Professor of Law in the University of New York, and has, it is said, agreed to enter upon the duties of the station in March next.

It is said that Henry Pratt Esq., has disposed of his splendid seat at Lemon Hill, to a company of New York speculators, for the sum of 180,000 dollars.

Philadelphia paper.

How to halter a knave.—The following curious hymeneal notice is from the Stamford (Conn.) Sentinel:

In New York State, by Nathan Green, Esq. May 30, Hiram Brundage, to Thurza Rasco, widow of Abraham Rasco, all of Stanwich.

We understand from a source worthy of credit, that the young man who led the widow Rasco to the altar, first *made* love to the widow on the Saturday previous to their marriage. After a few hours courtship, he *made* love to $40 in specie, and a French watch belonging to the fair one—*made* off to New York with his booty—the widow *made* after him, caught him, and Esquire Green *made* them man and wife.

FROM THE SALISBURY (N. C.) WATCHMAN.

A Plea in Abatement.—In one of the Quarter Session Courts of Tennessee, one Joe Phillips was indicted for assault and battery. The Solicitor called him to the Bar, and addressed him thus: You are indicted for a misdemeanor, and stand charged in these words: "The Jurors for the State, upon their oaths, present, that Joe Phillips, late of the county of ——, on the 10th day August, 18—, with force and arms in and upon the body of one John Scroggins, with malicious intent, an assault did make, with guns, swords, pistols and clubs, with malice aforethought"—— "Stop, Mr. Lawyer," says Joe, "there was something of it, but you'r making it a darned sight worse than it was." "Well, how was it, Joe?" says the Solicitor. "Why, I and John met one day on the road, and says I to John, this is a bad day for snakin. Then says he to me, not very bad nether, for I killed one near upon a rod long. Then says I, that's a lie, for there's nara snake in this county half so long. Then after a good many such compliments passed between us, says John to me, says he, I does'nt milk my nabors cows as some folks do. And then I hit him a clew with my fist side of his head—and then we set to and had a real scuffle, a fair fight—then just quit so—and we had no gun, nor sword, nor pistol, nor club nether; so you need not be talkin all that nonsense over to the court, when there was no such thing—and John says he's willin to fight agin, if I'll let him strike first."

Liability of Postmasters.—The Philadelphia Times has the following:

"The proprietor of this paper last week recovered judgment against a Postmaster for a paper not taken from his office, of which he neglected to inform him. All Postmasters who do so, render themselves liable, and ought to be held accountable."

Every Editor ought to publish this conspicuously.

Barbarous.—The Burlington Vt. Sentinel gives the following account of the imprisonment of three Revolutionary soldiers. No one can read it without indignation:

"This morning we had an invitation, not to join the temperance society, nor to contribute to foreign missions, nor to view a caravan of wild beasts, but to visit the jail of Chittenden county, wherein are now confined, not for crime, but for debts of $5, $10, and $20, which they cannot pay, *three old soldiers of the Revolution!* Upon inquiry, we ascertained the ages of these veterans to be as follows: 72, 75, and 85 years."

A Xantippe but not a Socrates.—The New York Gazette states that a man in that city committed suicide on Saturday last by jumping out of a high window; and that he was led to the commission of the desperate act by the conduct of his wife.

DIED,

At Bona-Vista, near this town, on Friday morning last, ROBERT CLARK, youngest child of Gurdon Deming, Esq., aged 17 months.

'Tis done, the task of death is done,
The little sufferer's pains are o'er,
His narrow span of life is run,
His prattling voice is heard no more.

No more his little arms so white,
Mother, around thy neck shall twine;
No more his eyes shall look delight,
To hear his father's name and thine.

How oft, when last the soft spring threw,
Her robe o'er fields and woods so bare,
You plucked the brightest flowers that grew
And placed them in your Robert's hair.

'Twill come again, and bright and fair,
Each flower again will gently bloom,
But those that might have decked his hair,
Will blossom o'er his infant tomb.

Let it be so, and dry the tears,
That flow for him you loved so well,
He's gone from this dark vale of tears,
Midst brighter, happier scenes to dwell.'

He's free from pain and sickness now,
From fear of Death's relentless might;
A crown of life is on his brow,
And round him robes of living white.

[*Communicated.*

In this town, yesterday, WILLIAM L. only son of Mr Henry Horn, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Also, yesterday, HENRY, infant son of Henry B. Sedberry, aged 2 years, 2 months and 2 days.

At Bennettsville, in Marlborough District, (S. C.) on the night of the 11th ult. Mrs. SARAH MUNNERLYN, wife of Mr. Wm. Munnerlyn of that place. Melancholy indeed, is the occasion which calls upon us to offer a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. Endeared to all of her acquaintances by an unaffected suavity of manners, dictated by a heart as free from guile, as it was full of the tenderest sympathies of our nature, she has left them in the deepest sorrow that they shall see her no more.

In New Orleans, on the 15th inst. Gen. WILLIAM L. ROBESON, a native of North Carolina, and for many years a respectable merchant of New Orleans.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 30.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	9 a 10	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Beeswax,	21 a 22	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton,	17½ a 18½	Salt,	60
Corn,	85 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	4½ a 5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	30
Flaxseed,	a 1 20	Bale Rope,	10 a 11
Flour,	$6 a 7 00	Wheat,	$1 a 1 10
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 20

THEATRE.

THE great approbation bestowed upon the moral tragic play of the

STRANGER,

On Friday Evening, and a number of Ladies having been prevented by the inclemency of the weather from witnessing the performance of it, the Manager begs leave to state that it will be repeated this evening, together with the laughable Farce of the

VILLAGE LAWYER.

Tuesday, June 30.

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Company Rendezvous, on Saturday next, the 4th July, at 8 o'clock, A. M. in full Summer Uniform, furnished with seven rounds of Blank Cartridge, to celebrate the 59th Anniversary of American Independence.

By order of the Major Commandant.

THOS. COCHRAN, *O. S.*

June 30, 1835.

CUMBERLAND TROOP,

ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade in the Grove, in the rear of the Lafayette Hotel, on Saturday next, the 4th July, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

By order,

THOS. SANDFORD, *O. S.*

☞A meeting for drill on Thursday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock, at the same place.

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken a room at Mrs. Smith's, (Gillespie street) a few weeks, for the purpose of attending to his profession. His charges will be invariably moderate. Females attended to at their places of abode if requested.

June 29, 1835. 43-2w

For Rent

UNTIL 1st January next, and possession given immediately, the DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, corner of Dick and Mumford Streets, with all necessary out buildings in good repair, attached to which is a garden under good cultivation.

E B. DRAKE.

June 29, 1835. 43 2w

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of Stark & Pearce. The business will be conducted at the Store on Hay street, heretofore occupied by O. P Stark.

O. P. STARK,
J. W. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1835. 43tf

N. B All persons indebted to either of the Subscribers, are requested to settle the same without delay, and those having claims against them, will please present the same for payment.

O. P STARK.
J W PEARCE.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-tf.

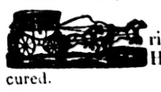
☞The person who borrowed a METHODIST HYMN BOOK during the late Revival, shall be handsomely rewarded by returning it at the Observer Office. It had the owner's name in it. *June* 29.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

26 tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mr. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and Cutaneal diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the article.

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling Top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do.
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34 tf.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B. DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville. March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de naps, Gro-de zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B. BUXTON, President; CHARLES P. MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs. Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835 20-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7 *tf.*

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf

New Books.

SIX months in a Convent, by Miss Read; Reply to do., by the Lady Superior; Domestic Happiness; Outre Mer; Men and Manners in Great Britain; Wilberforce's practical View; Mother's Friend; Fanny Kemble's Journal; Malcom's Bible Dictionary; Barnes on the Romans; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Andrew's Devotions; Chitty's Pleadings; Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1835

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls superior Loaf
5 do. do Lump } SUGARS.

For sale by JOHN MUNN.

May 25 1835 38 tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

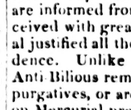
1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

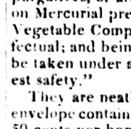
September 15, 1834. 2tf.



Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.



FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,

Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

HICKORY SPRING,

CHATHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS SPRING was formerly known by the name of *Dixon Spring*. The present proprietor wishes to make known to the public, that he has opened a comfortable *Boarding House* at the Spring, for the accommodation of invalids, or others who may wish to visit the Spring during the warm season. He hopes that those who may visit him the ensuing summer, will find his house and stables furnished with the best the country affords.

It has been a matter of regret for a series of years, with a large number of the citizens of the lower sections of this State and South Carolina, that no preparations were made for their accommodation. The subscriber flatters himself that he is now prepared to make those who may call on him comfortable, and pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting on his part, to contribute to their welfare.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate on the medicinal qualities of the Spring; the happy effects on almost all weakly constitutions who have visited it for the last thirty years, will testify.—The particular properties of the Spring can be better known by reference to the report of Professor Olmsted on the Geology of North Carolina.

There has lately been erected near the Spring a large Baptist Meeting House, and hopes are entertained that ere long a Post Office will be established there for the further convenience of visiters and the public.

Terms of Board: For grown persons, $12 50 per month; 50 cents per day. Children and servants, half price.

WM. BOWEN.

June 5, 1835. 41-3w.

New Orleans Molasses.

10 TIERCES landing from Steamer John Walker, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 26, 1835. 38tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto., Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto.
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do.,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest. Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works. Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto.
Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.
A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.*
Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.*
Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his friends and the public can be accommodated at one dollar per bushel, and small quantity at three cents per lb.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14, 1835. 32 3m

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh best Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags of Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds. Molasses, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES,** made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 28.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery.

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES.

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh
Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives,
Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pepper,
Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars,
&c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring *Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON

April 20, 1835. 35tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hall and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, Bright and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 cerroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of GOODS embracing every description in the Dry Goods line suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Cashmeres, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c. &c. ☞ Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP.*

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His Ware will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIRK

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 35tf

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and 4 hogsheads } N. E. RUM.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

May 4th, 1835.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE